

SHALL IT BE FREE

What Will They Do on the Coinage Question.

BLAND INSISTS ON A DATE

For Its Discussion—Senator Gorman's Peace Measures are Resented by the Silver Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The caucus tonight on the silver question has been the one topic of discussion in the house this morning, quite overshadowing the regular proceedings, and members neglected the monotonous consideration of the Craig-Stewart election contest in order to gather in the lobbies and cloak-rooms and discuss the question at issue within the democratic party. Chairman Bland, Pierce of Tennessee and other irreconcilable advocates of free coinage insist that "no backward step" must be taken at the democratic caucus tonight, but that a resolution must be adopted declaring that the Bland free coinage bill must be considered this session, and that the committee on rules must be requested to name a date for its discussion. While Mr. Bland declines any desire to antagonize the various tariff measures pending in the house which will probably be taken up next week, he insists that assurances that a definite day will be set for the consideration of the free-silver coinage bill must be given before his committee, and the free-silver men of the house will consent that any other party legislation shall be taken up.

Gorman's Overtures.

The first olive branch was tendered to the silver men by Senator Gorman of Maryland, this morning, but it was not received in a spirit of hope by the eastern democrats. Senator Gorman came over to the house and asked Mr. Bland and his friends to consent to the appointment of a joint caucusing committee by the democratic representatives and senators, which should control party measures of legislation during the present session, and decide which bills should have precedence. Mr. Bland rejected this suggestion almost with indignation. He declared that nothing would satisfy the free coinage men of the house but the passage of the free coinage bill, and that, too, at an early day. He served notice, so to speak, on Mr. Gorman and the eastern democrats that no postponement or dallying with the question would be permitted by the free-coinage men. He insisted that the issue must be met, and that, so far as the house is concerned, a free coinage bill must be passed. Particular stress was laid upon the intention of the free silver people in the house to pass a bill regardless of the sentiments of the democratic senators, and Mr. Bland asserted that no joint caucus or joint committee would be allowed to exercise any dictation whatever in the matter.

Resolution of Necessity.

It is the intention of the free coinage men to propose a resolution in the caucus of democratic representatives declaring that the house must pass a free coinage bill this session and naming a date for its consideration. Lively opposition will be made to any proposition by Mr. Harter or his friends that the senators be given a voice in tonight's caucus. A number of the democratic advocates of free coinage are absent from the city, but Mr. Bland and his friends feel confident that they have sufficient strength to control the result of tonight's caucus. The opponents of Mr. Bland and his colleagues are preparing a counter proposition, which they will present, and upon which the battle will be fought. This proposition will name a date, or instruct the committee on rules to make a date, upon which the free coinage bill shall be taken up for discussion and shall be the only subject of discussion for one week or longer. At the expiration of that time, however, it shall be understood that a motion for postponement of final action shall be in order, and that no vote shall be taken on the Bland bill until December 30, after the presidential election. This program, they contend, would enable all the free coinage men to declare their position in the house and use their speeches next fall for whatever practical effect they might have in their respective districts. At the same time the democrats as a party would be spared the necessity of recording themselves upon this precarious issue until after the general elections, when the Bland bill could be taken up and considered without regard to its political effect on the parties.

FELL ONE HUNDRED FEET.

Horrible Death of a Carpenter at the Exposition Building.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—F. J. Henry, a carpenter, met a horrible and instantaneous death just after noon today at the old exposition building on the lake front. What is now little more than a skeleton of the once extensive building is yet surrounded by the dome on the south wing. Much of the surrounding roof having been removed, the dome stands isolated, with only here and there girders joining it to the standing walls. Henry was at work on the dome with other laborers, engaged in removing the tin roofing. In some manner he lost his footing and fell direct to the ground floor, a distance of one hundred feet. In the descent he struck iron girders yet standing and the body was fearfully mutilated. He was dead when picked up. Both arms and both legs were broken and his skull crushed. The central police patrol wagon carried the body to Klauer's morgue, where it now is. An inquest will be held at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. The dead man was twenty-eight years old. A postal card was found on the body of the dead man at the morgue which was addressed to Carl A. Henry, Harvey, Ill., which is thought to be the man's full name and residence.

WILL ALTER THE BILL.

Senator Washburn to Amend His Anti-Option Measure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The anti-option bills of Washburn and Hatch will probably be reported about the middle of next month. The senate bill will, so Senator Washburn said today, be amended to permit of legitimate trading in futures. He said that he had so promised the grain dealers and he would certainly keep his word, although he could not see anything in the bill as originally introduced to prevent such dealing. As the grain dealers thought differently, however, he would substitute a clause about which there will not be the slightest ambiguity of phrase. All he wants, he says, is to stop gambling, and in his mind no legitimate dealer in futures need have cause to fear. The senate hearing is still on and will, it thought, run into next week.

Farmer Hatch, when asked if he would, as reported, advocate the substitution of the Washburn bill, which amended, for his own bill, which had aroused so much opposition among the greatest grain dealers of the world, replied that he did not know. The probability was that he will not. There would be but little honor for him among his rural constituents in such a course. He still maintains that his bill is all right and that the opposition to it is due to a misunderstanding of the second section defining futures. His committee will resume consideration of the bill next week and then begin the work of revision. Farmer Hatch reiterates his determination to do nothing to hurt legitimate trading in futures, and he said today that when his committee reports, which it probably will do in about three weeks, the committee on rules must be requested to name a date for its discussion. While Mr. Bland declines any desire to antagonize the various tariff measures pending in the house which will probably be taken up next week, he insists that assurances that a definite day will be set for the consideration of the free-silver coinage bill must be given before his committee, and the free-silver men of the house will consent that any other party legislation shall be taken up.

Colonel North's Dog Captures the Waterloo Coursing Cup and Purse.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—In the fifth round in the Waterloo cup coursing at Alcatraz, near Liverpool, Colonel J. T. North's Young Fullerton and G. W. Fawcett's Fitzfibre were the winners. Colonel North's Young Fullerton won the final event. The first course between Young Fullerton and Fitzfibre was so close that the judges could not award the race to either dog, but young Fullerton, a favorite, won the next course cleverly. Young Fullerton is by Greenick, out of Bit of Fashion, Fitzfibre is by Royalist II, out of Budeghel. The Waterloo cup this year was for sixty-four subscribers at £25 each; winner, £500; second, £200; two dogs at £50 each; four dogs at £30 each; eight dogs at £20 each; sixteen dogs at £10 each; the Waterloo purse and Waterloo plate £380—total, £1,310.

IS SOLID FOR HILL.

Colonel Evan Howell Thinks Grover Cleveland Isn't in It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Colonel Evan Howell, of the Atlanta Constitution, is here on his way back from Albany. He says he never saw a grander gathering of democrats. Coming as they did from the people, they simply executed the people's will. The protest of Grace and Anderson; he said, receives no sympathy from good democrats in New York, where the sentiment among business men is strong for Hill, as indeed is that of all classes. If there is a "machine" in New York it is being run by the democratic masses, and if the people haven't the right to run a machine, who has? Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama and other southern states will respond with one voice to the Albany convention. The democracy has got to make an egregious blunder to lose the presidency this time. It will not do to think of nominating Cleveland. It would be suicidal.

BY CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE.

A Serious Collision in a Cincinnati Tunnel.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 25.—A disastrous wreck occurred on the Lebanon & Northern railway this afternoon at the northern end of Oak street tunnel in this city. It was a head collision of two passenger trains. The incoming train was late and the other did not wait for it, and had just emerged from the tunnel when the other train crashed into it at full speed. Both engines were completely wrecked. George Collins, the engineer of the incoming train was instantly killed and several passengers were badly injured, one unknown lady probably fatally. It was the engineer of the outgoing train who disobeyed orders in leaving before the other train had arrived.

SHOT BY THE GUARD.

Two Prisoners Assault a Guard Who Fires Upon Them, Killing Both.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 25.—At the state penitentiary at Wetumpka today, two white convicts, Wm. Gibson and Geo. Marshall, were shot and killed by Arthur Jones, one of the guard. Jones had a squad of convicts outside the walls when Gibson and Marshall sprang upon him and attempted to disarm him. Three other convicts came to the rescue of the guard and beat his assailants off with clubs. Gibson and Marshall then ran, and as Jones reloaded his feet he shot them.

SAM'L OF POSEN ESCAPES.

Two Men Hang Up the Jury In His Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—The jury in the Curtis murder trial has disagreed. It stood 10 for conviction and 2 for acquittal.

Epidemic of Yellow Fever.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The steamer Advance from Santos, had several cases of sickness and death from yellow fever during the voyage. Her captain reports that the inhabitants of Santos are leaving the city in great numbers owing to the continued epidemic of yellow fever.

Monument to Lowell.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Leslie Stephen, M. A., the editor and author, has written a letter to the Times in which he proposes that a fund be raised for the purpose of erecting a monument to James Russell Lowell, the noted American author and former minister to the Court of St. James, in Westminster Abbey.

Boies' Candidacy.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 25.—A number of leading democrats of the state held a long conference here this afternoon. The exact nature of the conference was not divulged, but it is understood to be the candidacy of Governor Boies for the presidency.

Fifth Death From Typhus.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The fifth death from typhus occurred today. One pronounced case and three others believed to be typhus were found today. The total number found is 161.

HELD TO BE GUILTY

Lady Montague is Convicted of Murder.

STRANGLED HER LITTLE GIRL

While Punishing Her for Being Impertinent to the Governess—She is Held for Further Trial.

BELFAST, Feb. 25.—Mrs. Anna Margaret Montagu, wife of Mr. Robert Montagu, of Coleraine, county Londonderry, and daughter-in-law of Lord Montagu, who on February 18 was held by a coroner's jury as being responsible for the death of her 3-year-old daughter, Mary Helen, and who when taken before a magistrate was remanded in £700 bail was re-arrested for a further hearing today. The case has excited the most widespread interest throughout the province of Ulster and considerable ill-feeling has been aroused by the action of the Rev. Father McDonnell the parish priest of Coleraine, who declared from the altar on Sunday last that Mrs. Montagu was a convert to the Catholic faith, was being persecuted because of her religious belief. The case has been discussed in every light and is generally believed by impartial persons that though Mrs. Montagu was unnecessarily severe in her punishment of the little girl she had no thought of inflicting bodily injury upon her, much less of killing her. When the hearing was resumed today Coleraine was in the wildest excitement. Feeling for and against the prisoner had reached such a state that the judge before whom the hearing was to be held, had taken alarm and deemed it necessary in order to preserve the peace to forbid the admittance of the general public to the courtroom. So serious had the outlook become that the authorities, as a matter of precaution, had a draft made upon the police stationed in the villages adjacent to Coleraine, and quite a number of extra constables were on duty in and about the court house and on the streets in the vicinity. With all these precautions to prevent a violent outbreak the popular ferment in the court was opened and Mrs. Montagu placed in the dock.

In the Court Room.

The first witness called was Miss Dozell, the governess. She repeated the evidence she had given before the coroner's jury, that the little girl had committed some act of misbehavior for which she, the governess, had placed her in a dark room. She afterward informed Mrs. Montagu of what she had done, whereupon the latter was evidently much incensed at her daughter's action and went to the room and tied the little girl's arms behind her back with a stocking. She then tied her up with a cord to a ring in the wall and left her. At the expiration of four hours when Mrs. Montagu went to the room to release the child she found that the stocking in some unaccountable manner had slipped up around the child's neck and that she had been strangled to death.

After the hearing of further evidence Mrs. Montagu was found guilty of manslaughter. The trial on the second count, cruelty to children, was then proceeded with.

Tampico Harbor a Success.

TAMPICO, Feb. 25.—Mexico's new deep water harbor at Tampico is not an assured success. The company which accomplished this important work is composed of American and English capitalists, and under a concession by the government it is to be repaid for its expenditure, which amounts to \$3,500,000. Two rock piers, 1000 feet apart, were built out parallel into the sea 7000 feet, at the mouth of the Penuca river, which removed the bar and left an open channel eighteen feet deep from the sea to the landing at Tampico, seven miles in the interior.

Fatally Wounded by a Convict.

FORT MADISON, Ia., Feb. 25.—Last night a convict named Pollard, from Gumwa, crept upon Clem Zeumbrogl and struck him two blows with a club. Zeumbrogl is the foreman of the chair company contractors in the Iowa prison here. He had reported Pollard for dereliction of duty, and the convict took this method of getting even. The injury was not considered fatal at the time, but Zeumbrogl is now delirious, and is dying from cerebral hemorrhage. Pollard is serving a four-year sentence for manslaughter.

Lost in the Deep.

PETERHEAD, Scotland, Feb. 25.—The ship Pearl, bound for Iceland, was lost on the coast near here. The lifeboat men pulled off to the wreck, and succeeded in bringing twelve persons to the shore. The sea was running so high that it was decided to use the breeches buoy to bring ashore those still remaining on the ship. Three persons attempted to reach land by this means, but they were dead when the buoy was hauled ashore. Those who were landed in the lifeboat report that two persons are yet aboard the wreck.

Committed for Insanity.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Feb. 25.—An application was made today to cause the commitment of E. E. Beebe, manager of the North American telegraph company, to the insane asylum. Beebe has been speculating in the provision market and using office funds. He then took to drink. An investigation showed he was short in his accounts. He took sick and was removed to the hospital with symptoms of insanity. In view of his condition no prosecution will be made.

Iowa Mayor in Trouble.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Feb. 25.—Samuel Dougherty, mayor of Gowrie, was arrested by his own policemen for being drunk and disorderly, and spent the night in jail. He secured bail Sunday and served papers on the men who had him arrested, charging them with malicious prosecution. They in turn commenced suit against the mayor for serving papers on Sunday. The mayor has been requested to resign.

Slew His Brother.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 25.—Last evening at Twenty-third and Olive streets two brothers, William and James Hilt, got into a quarrel, and James stabbed and stabbed William to death. James then hoodwinked an officer into assist-

ing in carrying the body away, saying his brother had a fit. While apparently in search of a physician the murderer escaped, and is still at large. Both are colored.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 25.—Near Fraser yesterday William Anderson and Mortimer Snockley, stepbrothers, quarreled over the division of a deceased relative's wealth. Snockley seized an ax and struck Anderson, knocking him down. A desperate fight ensued, but finally Anderson broke away, ran into the house, and returned with a shotgun and emptied two charges of shot into Snockley's body, killing him.

TRAIN ROBBER PERRY'S STORY.

Graphic Account of How He Robbed the Central Express Car.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Oliver Custer Perry, in a long interview, gives the following graphic story of the robbery of the express car near here last week:

"On the evening of the robbery I went to the theater at Syracuse. About midnight I went down to the depot and hung around until 21 came in. I watched the messenger's car and saw there was a safe in each end and one for the way business near the door. I knew the safes in the end contained money and was sure there was some money in the other. I went up in the freight yard and as the express pulled out I jumped on the car ahead of the messenger's. I crawled over the first car to McInerney's car. I took out my rope ladder, a kind of fire escape invention of my own. I strapped the big frontier revolver, which I always carried through the west, with my cartridge belt, around my overcoat. The other revolver I put in my upper overcoat pocket within reach in case I dropped the one. I got upon the platform railing, and putting my hands on the roofs of the two cars, swung up to the top. I attached the hook on the roof of the car and peeked down over the edge to see if the messenger had taken the alarm. He was all right, and I swung down in my rope saddle over the edge. Both hands were free and I tried to hold onto the edge of the car roof, but the train was going fifty miles an hour and the wind was so strong I was blown away from the car several times, and once I narrowly missed striking a bridge. My hands became so cold that when I drew my big revolver I could not cock the piece. I rubbed my hands and slapped my sides with them until they grew warm.

"When I got inside the car I leveled my gun at McInerney and, as I did so, he raised his revolver and held it leveled at me with both hands at arm's length. He ducked his head as I fired and the ball grazed his forehead. He dropped his revolver and reached for the bell cord. When he had pulled the cord twice and the train would pull him a third time, I fired and shot him in the arm. He stepped over to where his gun lay on the floor, and as he reached for it, paying no attention to my command to throw up his hands, I fired again, the ball striking him somewhere in the leg."

LILLIE JOHNSON OVERCOME.

She Has to Be Carried from the Court Room.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 25.—Father Veale and Dr. Henning were the only witnesses examined in the Lillie Johnson habeas corpus case this morning. Father Veale testified to her good character and Dr. Henning said that if she remained for any length of time in jail the confinement would kill her. Attorney Parsons then spoke in behalf of Miss Johnson. The attorney general made no remarks other than stating that on the trial of Mitchell he would try Lillie Johnson. During the speechmaking the young lady's sobs could be heard throughout the court room. Judge Dubose said he would decide the question of admitting her to bail tomorrow and ordered the prisoner to be taken back to jail. Miss Johnson could not rise from her seat and was carried from the court room.

TURNBULL A CANADIAN.

The Baltimore Sailor Murdered at Valparaiso a Native of Ontario.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 25.—It has transpired that Seaman William Turnbull of the American warship Baltimore, murdered during the disturbance at Valparaiso, Chili, was not an American subject, but a Canadian. His aged father, Captain Turnbull, is a resident of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, and has made a claim on the American government for his son's death.

She is Not Dancing Now.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—"The Serpentine Dance," which was the prominent feature of "Uncle Celestin" at the Casino, was not danced tonight. Miss Lois Fuller, who used to do the dancing, says that Mr. Aronson engaged her at \$50 a week to do this dance, with the promise that if it was a success she should be featured—that is, made prominent in the advertisements—and should have more money. The notice which the dance received in the papers convinced her that it had made a success, and she asked for \$150 a week. Mr. Aronson refused to give this, and she thought that he had failed to feature her as he ought. Finally Mr. Aronson sent her a note intimating that he was not particular whether she danced or not, and she concluded that she would not. Mr. Aronson was not at all disturbed by Miss Fuller's action.

Sale of Modern Paintings.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The sale of the J. Abner Harper collection of modern paintings began this evening in Chickering hall. Over 400 people were present and lively bidding marked the sale from beginning to end. The prices realized were as a rule good, although not up to the true value of the pictures offered. "A Spring Morning," Corot, brought forth the liveliest bidding of the evening, and was sold for \$3700, the highest price paid. "Cattle," Van Marcke, \$2200, and "Forest of Fontainebleau," Diaz, at \$1875, were well contested for, and brought the next best prices paid. The total amount realized by the first evening's sale was about \$33,000.

General Roberts Made a Peer.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—General Frederick Sleigh Roberts, commander-in-chief of the forces in India, whose elevation to the peerage was announced in Despatch 126, has been gazetted as Baron Roberts of Kandahar and the day of his elevation, General Roberts led the Kandahar relief army of 30,000 men in the Afghan war, 1879-80.

TALK OF THE TIMES

Dr. Eggleston's Opinion of the Literature of the Day.

POETIC FANCY GOES BEGGING

The People Demand Dreary Materialistic Facts—Promises of a Better Day for American Letters.

Dr. Edward Eggleston is a guest at the Morton. He is accompanied by Mrs. Eggleston. The noted novelist and historian has not the robust and beautiful appearance he had when in Grand Rapids a few months ago; but all health has not diminished in the least the exquisite charm of his manner and the sparkling vivacity of his conversation. "I have been having a rather discouraging time with the 'grip,'" he said, while chatting with a reporter for THE HERALD. "It compelled me to make some changes in the dates of a few of my lectures. I have only four more to give and then I shall have finished what has proved a rather laborious undertaking. When I shall through I shall go back to New York and rest, preparatory to taking up my literary work again. I have formed a rather vague, indistinct outline for another story, and as soon as I feel able I shall probably devote my energies to that. I am not sure what the story will be, but I think it will be in the line of 'The Faith Doctor.'"

"Do you think the psychological romance is the type of the representative novel?" asked the interviewer.

"Well, really, I should not care to dogmatize in regard to coming literature. It would be an unsafe thing to do. One can generalize concerning a future literature only by knowing what the future civilization is to be. You see, the literature of the period is but the reflection of the times. The circumstances are ripe and someone takes advantage of the occasion. It would be impossible to produce a Dickens or an Eliot or a Thackeray in these days, even if such a genius were in existence. We are in a period of literary decay. It is

An Age of Abnormal Materialism.

Like Mr. Gradgrind, 'What we want is facts.' We have no great poets and no great novelists, because there is nothing in the age to produce them. The public demands a literature that ignores fancy and deals with unbending materialism. It craves for articles such as the North American Review, The Forum, and the Popular Science Monthly are publishing. A Brevier or a Westerner would find difficulty in finding a publisher for his poems, unless he guaranteed the cost of publication. Men had much sooner read an account of the furniture industries of Grand Rapids than to read a novel of the romance school or the disquisitions of one of the 'Lake Poets.' I don't know that I can explain this; but I think it is due to the powerful influence of modern journalism. Every-

body reads the papers and the character of these unsensational shapes and moulds public taste and opinion. Newspapers are materialistic rather than fanciful; hence the public is materialistic. Another example of this tendency might be found in the Century war articles. I remonstrated with Mr. Glider one day for that unconscientiousness that permitted every captain and lieutenant to juggle his spurs up and down the columns of our magazines, when most of them were incapable of writing even passable English to say nothing of good English. But the public must be satisfied. At that same time I asked Mr. Glider how long it had been since a great poem had been produced by an American. He frankly admitted that there hadn't been one since Bryant wrote his 'Flood of Years.' A few months ago Thomas Bailey Aldrich produced a little volume of verse, but not one but the critics reads it. There is no demand for poetry on the part of publishers. The whole trend of the times is against poetic thought and, under such circumstances, it is simply impossible for great poets and great poetry to be produced. At some time

There Will Come a Reaction.

from all this. When it does come, a higher literature may be produced. It is possible that this indifference to the poetic qualities of literature may be only a transitory period that will result in something higher and greater than literature has ever before known. "There is another thing that we are deficient in, strange as it may seem. We have no great journal that is exclusively a critical journal. The Nation comes as near to it as anything, but that fall far short of being critical in the same sense as the Edinburgh Review. It is not justly critical when it does criticize. It will overlook ten thousand virtues to pick out one vice. In its depreciations of literary efforts it ranks supreme.

I am inclined to think that many of these imperfections and shortcomings are the result of the constant changes and readjustments that are continually going on. The literary center shifts and is moving westward. When it becomes fixed it will give a stability to our literature that can never be acquired otherwise. It may seem heretical to say so, but at some time I think Chicago will be the literary center of the country. It will be so because the great publishing houses will be located there. Where the publishers are established there you will find the literary talent gathered. All the literary genius of the country doesn't come from the east. It is east because there is where the books are printed. It was once in Boston, and that was the Mecca that all writers made their pilgrimage to. The great publishing houses later became established in New York, and the center immediately shifted. As Emerson said, 'when you have butter and eggs to sell you must go where butter and eggs are bought.' There can be but one literary center in a country. That center is now New York. In a few years Chicago, with its network of commerce, will be the metropolis of the country. Twenty-five years after it becomes the metropolis it will become the center of literary thought."

Finished in Natural Woods.

The Hon. Peter White of Marquette was a guest at the Morton yesterday. "I have just returned from Detroit," he said. "We had a meeting of the World's Fair committee there. Mr. Weston, Mr. Egan, Mr. Stevens and myself were present. We devoted the session to considering the plans for the

Michigan building at the fair. There was considerable detail work to attend to. We discussed the distance we wished to have the building from the other building. The special consideration was the finishing and furnishing of the rooms. Several areas have made application to finish certain rooms and submitted plans for so doing. Grand Rapids, I believe, has promised to provide the furniture, and will loan whatever is needed. The rooms are to be finished off in natural woods of the upper peninsula, black and white oak, bird's eye maple, beech, ash and other typical hard woods. In my opinion the finish cannot fail to be very pretty. One could hardly hope to find prettier woods."

Will be a Great Meeting.

Ray Warner, the noted horseman of Coldwater, was at the Morton yesterday. "I have been making arrangements for my horse show which shall open here in Grand Rapids," he remarked yesterday. "The sale will be held about the last of March, but I have been making some preparations for it. I have secured the West Michigan fair grounds, and expect to bring about 200 horses here. They are all blooded and every blessed one of them is a horse that nobody need be ashamed to own."

Speaking of the "Furniture City" meeting Mr. Warner said: "In my opinion that will be the greatest week Michigan has ever seen in horse circles. There ought to be some first-class trotting done and some records smashed. These purses are enough to attract the best horses in the country here."

Gossip of the Lobby.

The Hon. T. C. Sherwood of Plymouth, state bank examiner for Michigan, is a guest at the Morton. He reports that since January 1 he has received applications for charters from eleven state banks and two national. He says the general banking business throughout Michigan is excellent.

J. E. Just, cashier of the Ionia county savings bank, W. A. Inman, a prominent farmer, James L. Fowle, secretary of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, all of Ionia, A. W. Middleton of Greenville, prominent lumberman, are guests at Sweet's. They are here attending the consistory meeting.

C. B. Field, E. H. Lewis, Alfred Baldry, of St. Joe; E. P. Brannard, of Menominee; John Watson, of Battle Creek; J. E. Just, W. K. Inman and J. L. Foote, of Ionia; Dr. O. C. Williams, James H. Corbally, of Muskegon, are stopping at Sweet's. They are here to attend the consistory meeting.

V. Waldheim, a large furniture buyer in Cincinnati and St. Louis, was a guest at the Morton yesterday. He was here buying furniture for a new store to be opened soon in Milwaukee.

A. Zollinger, mayor of Fort Wayne, and W. H. Shamburg and Hannan Midgal, two members of that city's common council, were guests at the Morton yesterday.

A. W. Middleton, of Greenville, is a guest at Sweet's. Mr. Middleton is of the firm of E. Middleton & Sons, proprietors of the large flour mills at that city.

John McNaughton and wife of Big Rapids, dined at the New Livingston yesterday. Mr. McNaughton is a lively lumberman in that sleepy village.

O. B. Law of Chicago and G. W. Denison of Toledo, two well-known railroad men, were guests at the New Livingston last night.

Mrs. E. A. Cartier of Ludington, the wife of a prominent lumberman of that city, is at the Morton. She is accompanied by W. E. Cartier.

M. J. Rich, T. J. Miller, F. E. Briggs and J. S. Ludane, formed a delegation from Lansing that arrived at the Morton yesterday.

D. S. Wagstaff, of Detroit, Michigan and southwestern passenger agent for the Grand Trunk line, is a guest at Sweet's.

C. H. White, a well-known Reed City physician, was a guest at the New Livingston yesterday.

C. L. Tonn and bride of Big Rapids, were at the New Livingston yesterday, on their wedding tour.

Dr. O. C. Williams of Muskegon is attending the consistory meeting and is a guest at Sweet's.

J. M. Crocker of Three Rivers, a well-known contractor, is a guest at the New Livingston.

C. M. Howells of Detroit, an insurance man, was at the New Livingston yesterday.

E. P. Miller of Kalamazoo and J. G. Thompson of Traverse City, are at the Morton.

W. S. Holland, D. A. Scott and E. F. Pratt of St. Joe, are at the Morton.

I. B. Townsend, the well-known Ionia capitalist, is at Sweet's.

On a Serious Charge.

WATERBURY, Wis., Feb. 25.—M. S. Hodgson, one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of this county was arrested here this morning and taken to Oconomowoc to answer a charge of sending threatening letter to W. P. Towne, of Appleton. But are surveyed. Mr. Towne being the county surveyor at present, and they have frequently clashed as experts in law suits and in their private business. The punishment for the offense is imprisonment for from one to two years, or a fine of from \$100 to \$500, or both, in the discretion of the judge. The prosecution refused to make the letters public until they have been introduced in court, but they are said to be atrocious.

World's Fair Appointments.

LANSING, Feb.